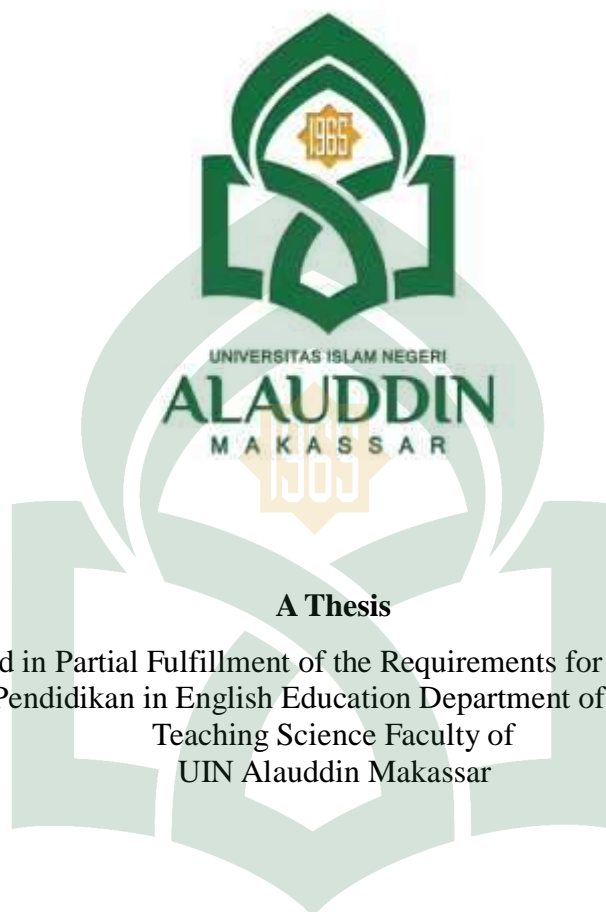


**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD USED BY STUDENTS AT  
THE SIXTH SEMESTER OF ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**



**A Thesis**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Pendidikan in English Education Department of Tarbiyah and  
Teaching Science Faculty of  
UIN Alauddin Makassar

**HERTI HIDHA ASTRIA**

Reg. No. 20400113099

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
**ALAUDDIN**  
M A K A S S A R

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHING SCIENCE FACULTY  
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR  
2017**

### PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Mahasiswa(i) yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Herti Hidha Astria  
NIM : 20400113099  
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir : Ujung pandang, 10 Mei 1995  
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan  
Alamat : Pallangga, Btn Aura Permai Gowa H5/22  
Judul : *An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students at the sixth semester of English Education Department UIN Alauddin Makassar*

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya dan penuh kesadaran bahwa skripsi ini benar adalah hasil karya sendiri. Jika dikemudian hari terbukti bahwa skripsi ini merupakan duplikat, tiruan, plagiat, atau dibuat oleh orang lain, sebagian atau seluruhnya, maka skripsi dan gelar yang diperoleh karenanya batal demi hukum.

Samata, 22 Juli 2017

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

Penyusun,

ALAUDDIN  
M A K A S S A R



Herti Hidha Astria  
Nim. 20400113099


## PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING


Pembimbing penulisan skripsi saudara **HERTI HIDHA ASTRIA**, NIM: 20400113099 mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar, setelah meneliti dan mengoreksi secara seksama skripsi yang bersangkutan dengan judul "*An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students at the sixth semester of English Education Department UIN Alauddin Makassar*" memandang bahwa skripsi tersebut telah memenuhi syarat-syarat ilmiah dan dapat disetujui ke sidang munaqasah.

Samata, 7 Agustus.....2017

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II

  
Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I.  
NIP. 19680328 199603 2 002

  
Muh. Rasydi Rasyid, S.Ag., M.Ag., M.Ed.  
NIP. 19721208 199803 1 003

### PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Skripsi yang berjudul, "*An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students at the sixth semester of English Education Department UIN Alauddin*" yang disusun oleh **Herti Hidha Astria**, NIM: 20400113099, Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam sidang munaqasyah yang diselenggarakan pada hari Kamis, tanggal **07 Agustus 2017 M**, bertepatan dengan **16 Dzulhijjah 1438 H**, dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, dengan beberapa perbaikan.

Samata - Gowa, 07 Agustus 2017 M

16 Dzulhijjah 1438 H

### DEWAN PENGUJI

(SK. Dekan No. 1693 Tertanggal 07 Agustus 2017)

Ketua	: Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I.	(.....)
Sekretaris	: Dr. Sitti Aisyah Chalik, S.Ag., M. Pd	(.....)
Munaqisy I	: Dr. H. Muh. Rusdi. T., M.Ag	(.....)
Munaqisy II	: Sitti Nurpahmi S.Pd., M.Pd	(.....)
Pembimbing I	: Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I.	(.....)
Pembimbing II	: Muh. Rusdi Rasyid, S.Ag., M.Ag., M.Ed	(.....)

Mengetahui :  
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan  
UIN Alauddin Makassar

Dr. H. Muhammad Amri, Lc., M.Ag  
NIP. 19730120 200312 1 001

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



*Alhamdulillah* *RabbilAlamin*, the writer would like to praise and express her high gratitude to Allah SWT, who has been giving the blessing, health, opportunity and inspiration to complete this thesis. In addition, the writer does not forget to express Salam and Salawat to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided all the Moslems all over the world from the darkness to the lightness.

The writer realizes that this writing would not finish without helping and the guidance from the other people, so the writer would like to express her deepest thanks to the following people:

1. Beloved parents, **Basir** and **Herlinah** who always love, pray, motivate and support the writer for all of their life. The greatest persons in writer's heart ever.
2. **Prof. Dr. H. Musafir Pababbari, M.Si.** The Rector of Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar for his advice during she studied at the university.
3. **Dr. H. Muhammad Amri, Lc., M.Ag.** The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science Faculty for advice and motivation.
4. **Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I., and Sitti Nurpahmi, S.Pd., M.Pd.,** The Head and the Secretary of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University (UIN) Makassar and all of the staffs.



5. The writer's consultants, **Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I., and Muh. Rusydi Rasyid, S.Ag., M.Ag., M.Ed.** who have helped, guided, and supported the writer during the writing of this thesis.
6. For all the students of **PBI 3-4 UIN Alauddin** for their participation during the writing of this thesis. And also for the lecturer of PBI that really help the researcher to finish her thesis.
7. The special thank you would like to be said by the writer to **Hadila Alfatira**, thanks for being writer's sisters, and also for **Auliah Dwi, Ratu Faradhibah, Nurfikriyah, and Sarah Sabdarifah, Tria Nur Rahmah, Ulfa Syahrani, Emma Rachmawaty** as herfriends, inspired-persons who alwaysaccompany, help and suggest her in this research.
8. Her beloved family of English education department group 5 and 6 (academic year 2013) give her much love and motivation.

Samata, 22 Juli 2017  
The writer,



**Herti Hidha Astria**  
**Nim: 20400113099**

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
**ALAUDDIN**  
M A K A S S A R

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
<b>COVER PAGE .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background .....	1
B. Research Focus.....	3
C. Focus Description.....	3
D. Research Problem.....	4
E. Research Objective.....	4
F. Research Significance .....	4
G. Operational Definition of Term .....	5
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Related Research Findings .....	6
B. Some Pertinent Ideas .....	8
1. Process of Translation .....	9
2. Kinds of Translation Method .....	12
3. The Methods .....	14
C. Theoretical Framework .....	17
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>18</b>
A. Research Method.....	
B. Research Subject.....	18
C. Research Instrument .....	19

D. Data Collecting Procedure.....	20
E. Data Analysis Technique.....	20
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Findings.....	23
B. Discussion .....	30
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
A. Conclusions .....	37
B. Suggestions .....	38
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>APPENDIXES</b>	
<b>CURRICULUM VITA</b>	





## LIST OF TABLES

Table. 1 : Focus Description .....	3
Table. 2 : Kinds of Translation Method .....	13
Table. 3 : 1 <sup>st</sup> Student test .....	24
Table. 4 : 2 <sup>nd</sup> Student test.....	25
Table. 5 : 3 <sup>rd</sup> Student test.....	26
Table. 6 : 4 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	26
Table. 7 : 5 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	27
Table. 8 : 6 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	28
Table. 9 : 7 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	29
Table. 10 : 8 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	29
Table. 11 : 9 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	30
Table. 12 : 10 <sup>th</sup> Student test.....	30



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure .1: Translation Process.....	10
Figure. 2: V- Diagram.....	14
Figure. 3: Theoritical Framework.....	17



## LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix A : The Activities in The Classroom.....	42
Appendix B : The Instrument of interview.....	44
Appendix C : The Instrument of Test.....	56



## ABSTRACT

**Name** : Hertidhidha Astria  
**Reg. Number** : 20400113099  
**Department/faculty** : English Education/Tarbiyah and Teaching Science  
**Title** : *“An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students at the sixth semester of English Education Department UIN Alauddin”*  
**Consultant I** : Dr. Kamsinah, M.Pd.I  
**Consultant II** : Muh. Rusdi Rasyid, S.Ag, M.Ag., M.Ed

---

This research aims to find out the student's translation method and the reason they chose the method in translating process. This research described the kinds of translation method that used by the students at English education department UIN Alauddin in translating activity and also the reason they used the methods in translating activity.

The method of this research was descriptive qualitative that is conducted to the sixth semester students in English Education Department of UIN Alauddin Makassar in PBI class 3-4 with a total informants are 10 students. The instrument of this research was an interview and translation test. Data were analyzed through data reduction, data display, and data verification/conclusion. The informants of the research was selected by using a random sampling.

The findings of this research showed that there are some methods that students used in translating process. They are Free translation method, Word by word translation method, Literal translation method, and Communicative translation method. In fact, the students used two until three methods in translate a text. In addition, The students used Free translation method and Word by word method in translating process because they are easy to understand the method, they could apply this method in any translation. Moreover the students used Literal translation method and Communicative translation method because they thought the method is focused in meaning of the text that would be sent to the reader and also they could translate and developed the sentence from source language to the target language and did not think too much about the value from culture of the target language.

Based on this research, the researcher concluded that the lecturer should be give motivate for the students to learn about translation method, translation strategies and the lecturer would not be stuck only in some particular teaching strategy.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers some important points; they are background, research focus, focus description, research problem, research objective, research significance and operational definition of terms.

#### **A. Background**

In the process of education, teaching is a series of deliver the lesson material to students in order to receive, respond, and develop materials while learning is a process of interaction of learners with educators. Learning includes all the meaning of the school itself.

English as a foreign language is one of aspect that very important and should be owned by every students. Therefore, students who learn English are expect to be a good translator. One of the reason why they have to mastery English is because English is an international language that will support communication with others and might help them to translate.

Unfortunately, translating is not easy work. There are some aspects which are important to know in translating. Some of them are the message, the audience, source language and target language. The message refers to the topic of the text. It means a good translator should have more knowledge about the topic of the text. The audience refers to target of the readers and their education level. Source language and target language refer to the circumstances in which the translation takes place or received. According to Widyamartaya (1989: 11) states translating

can be defined as the transfer of a message from the source language to the target language.

The students have to fulfill some criteria in translating. Firstly, they must have many words; understand in using language structure and grammar. Secondly, understand in using translation methods in translating. It is not easy to translate a text from one language to another language. The translator needs to use some methods in translating. So that, they cannot get confuse in translating. Using some affective methods can produce a good translation. That is the reason the students should be able to translate each sentence or paragraph in writing using translation methods. Meanwhile, the students have to know some strategies or methode that they used in translating. Hoed (2006: 55) states there are some methode in translating such as word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Hence, there are some problems in translating especially at students English department in university. Salas (2000) states The first problem is related to reading and comprehension ability in the source language, the most frequent translation difficulties are semantic and cultural nature.

*If these problems always occur, the students will face difficulties in translating English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English. For that reason from now the teachers have to delve the students' knowledge and immediately to help them and improve their ability in translating. Whereas, translate is a basic capital for English Education Students. So, the students have to know some*



methods that they use in translating activity. Referring to some previous explanations above, the researcher excited to conduct a titled “*An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students at the sixth semester of English Education Department UIN Alauddin*”

### **B. Research Focus**

In this research, the researcher focuses on looking how the students translate a text from the source language to the target language. For example, from English into Indonesian.

Method in this context is the way how they translate. The researcher focuses on the methods that the students use in translation activity.

Students of PBI refers to the people that study at UIN Alauddin Makassar and take an English education as their department.

### **C. Focus Description**

**Table. 1 Focus Description**

NO	RESEARCH FOCUS	FOCUS DESCRIPTION
1.	Looking how the students translate a text	- Translating a text from English into Indonesian
2.	The way how they translate	- The methods that the students used in translating activity
3.	Students at UIN Alauddin	- Students of English education department

#### **D. Research Problem**

Based on the previous background, the researcher's question is formulated as follows :

1. What kinds of translation methods are used by the students of English Education Department UIN Alauddin in translation activity?
2. Why do the students of English Education Department UIN Alauddin used the methods in translation activity?

#### **E. Research Objective**

According to the research problem above, this study aims to :

1. To find out what kinds of translation methods that used by the students of English Education Department UIN Alauddin in translation activity.
2. To find out why the students of English Education Department UIN Alauddin used the methods in translation activity.

#### **F. Research Significance**

The result of the research is highly expect to carry out some significances of teaching and learning translation as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher expects this research will be very useful reference for both the lecturers and students in English Education Department UIN Alauddin in teaching and learning English subject especially translation course.

## 2. Practical Significance

### a. For the students

Students are expected to be able translate from English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English and being a good translator.

### b. For the lecturers

This research expects can help the lecturers guiding the students in enhancing their students' ability in translating course.

### c. For the other researchers

The result of this research can be a valuable contribution for further researchers as the reference.

## ***G. Operational Definition of Terms***

### 1. Translation method

In this context translation methods is the way how the students of English education department translate the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and what kinds or types of translation methods that students of English education department UIN Alauddin use in translating activity.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES**

This part consists of review of related research findings, some pertinent ideas and also theoretical framework.

#### ***A. Related Research Findings***

A number of researchers have already reported on their research about translation. Some of those following findings are :

Suhud (2011: 1) with the research entitled is “The Ability of The Second Year Students’ in Translating English Paragraph Through Jigsaw Learning Strategy in Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Babussalam DDI Kassi Jeneponto”. He found that the ability of the second year student of Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Jigsaw Learning Strategy was categorized as fairly good because the mean score of the students’ ability was (7,22). It was proved by the result of test value through translation test.

Nur (2010: 86) with the research entitled is “A Translation Analysis of colloquial expressions in the children’s story book entitled the secret life of MS wiz by Terence Blacker” She found that the average score of the mean is 1.08 indicating that the translation of the childrens’ storybook is accurate and the translation is also categorized as acceptable one since the average score of the mean is 1.12. from 247 data, 226 data (91.5%) are acceptable, 13 data (5.3%) are less acceptable, and 8 data (3.2%) are unacceptable.

Suliman (2013: 2) with the research entitled is “The Correlation Between Mastery of Reading and The students’ Translation Ability at The Tenth Grade

Students' of SMAN 1 Pulung Ponorogo" He found that The average value of the mastery of reading at the tenth grade students of SMAN 1 Pulung Ponorogo is able to use the aspects of reading well. The score is 79,5%. The average of students' translation ability is able to translate well. The score is 68,85%. So, there is correlation between the mastery of reading and the students' translation ability.

Burhan (2013: 1) with the research entitled is " A Translation Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Endless Night Novel and Its Translation" He found from 185 data, 153 data or 82,70% belong level shift that consists of phrasal verb into verb are 142 data or 76,75%, phrasal verb into adjective are 3 data or 1,62%, phrasal verb into adverb is 0,54% and phrasal verb into clause is 2,16%.

Mugalih (2010: 2) with the research entitled is "Translation Procedures Analysis of Indonesian-English Translation in Goenawan Mohamad's Poems" He found that, the translator uses some procedures of translation they are modulation, transposition, omission, and addition. The blank verse translation method used by translator causes some different content. The translator does not do good rendering of the rymhe, so the translation poem's music sounds not as good as the original text. It is proved when the translator does not give an appropriate rendering of the poem's music (rhyme), which breaks the beautifulness of the poems, but overall the translator has given his best work.

Based on the findings above, the researcher concludes that there are many ways to improve the student's ability in translating. For example the students can improve their ability in translating through jigsaw learning.

Hence, the similarity of this research with the previous research is the variable of the research consist in translating. The differences of this research with the previous researches is the prior research have described the correlation between reading and translation, translation procedures, translation analysis of English phrasal verb. However, there is none of them discuss about translation methods. This research aims to describe what kinds of translation methods that the students use in translating English text into Indonesian of English Education Department UIN Alauddin.

### **B. *Some Pertinent Ideas***

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. There are some definitions as follows:

Hoed (2006: 8) states the translator must find a way to find the correct and acceptable equivalent in the target language, it means he needs to master the grammar, as much vocabulary, idioms and proverbs in target language.

Djuwariah (2011: 21) states the translation is the result of translation activity, transfer a conversation from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Nababan (2008: 18) defines translation refers to the transfer of writtens messages. The term is focus on the transfer of messages from the source language to the target language. For example, English to Indonesia, Indonesia to English.



Widyamartaya (1989: 11) states translating can be defined as the transfer of a message from the source language to the target language. Translation can be said to be good if the recipient can be really understood and enjoyed it.

It can be concluded that all definitions are actually similar in purpose which is to convey information and attempt to produce for readers a product which is given an identical impression original work produced by the author. In other words, Translation is the way to transfer one language to another language or how to deliver message for one language to another language.

#### 1. Process of Translation.

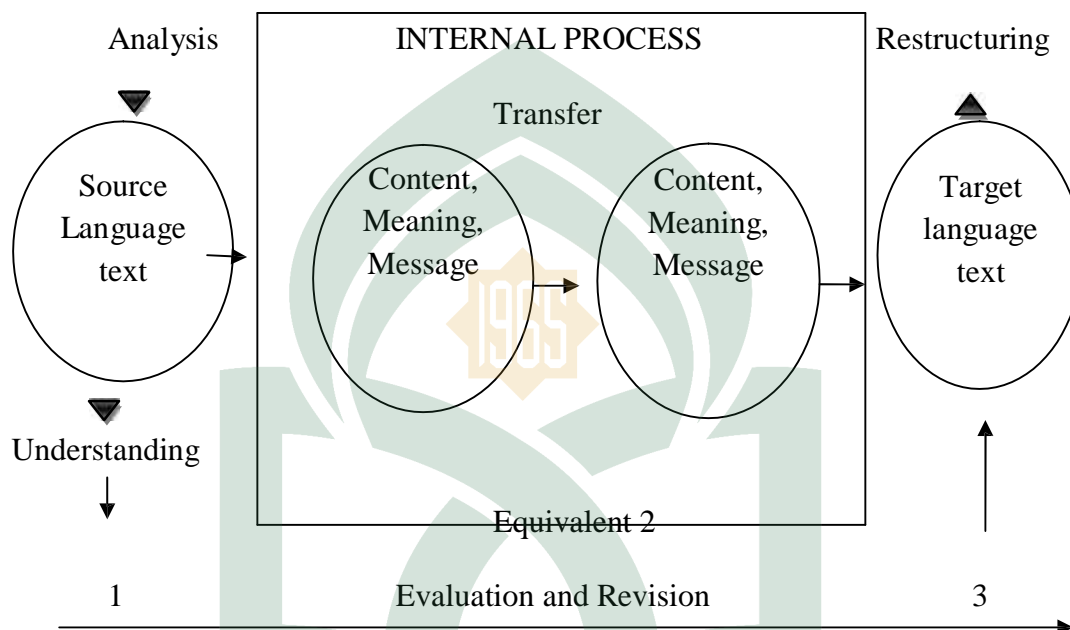
In the theory of translation, there are translation and interpretation. Interpretation and translation is almost same, but the difference is the media to used. Translation use the text written, whereas the media of interpretation use an oral discourse. People distinguish translation is the written language, and translation in spoken language called interpretation.

Translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities done by translators when the translators transfer message from the source language into the target language. Translation process can also be interpreted as a system of activities in translating activity. Therefore, in conducting an activity to translate need caution because of an error in one step will cause error in other steps. If something like that happens, the result of translation will contain errors. Nababan (2008: 24) states translation consist of three steps they are:

- a) Analysis of source language text (Bsu),

- b) Transfer of message,
- c) Restructuring

The third steps in process of translation are illustrated in the chart below :



**Figure 1. Translation process (Suryawinata 1987: 80).**

a. Analysis source language text

Each translating activity begins with analyzing of the source language text because of translators always faced on source language text first. Analysis of the source language text is being in reading activity. Next, the reading activity of source language text intended to understand the content of the text. It is impossible a translator can understand the content of the text if he or she does not read the text first.

Linguistic analysis is done on the source language text touching the various levels, such as the level of sentences, clauses, phrases and words. Analysis at

the level is necessary because in fact every text formed from that levels. Example analysis on level of phrase, which are intended to identify core elements (head) and modifier elements. If this analysis can be done well, the translators will be able to know which part of phrase that must be translated first.

b. Transfer of message

After translators can understand the meaning and structure of the source language, the translator will be able to get the messages in it. The next step is to transfer the content, meaning, and the message from the source language into the target language. In this step, translator required to find the equivalent of source language word into the target language. These process of transfer, the contents, meanings, and the messages are an internal process. The process take place in the mind of the translators. After the content, meaning and message already exist in the translators' mind, then they express in target language orally or in writing. To obtain a better translation in accordance with the translation purpose it self, so the translation should be restructured.

c. Restructuring

Restructuring is changing of the transfer process be stylistic from that match with target language, the reader or listener. Thus, at the restructuring step, a translator needs to pay attention to variety of language to determine the style of language according to the type of the text to be translated. A translator also need to pay attention for whom its translation. If the steps of the analysis comprehension of the source language text transfer of the

content, meaning, the message in the source language into the target language and the restructuring has been completed by a translator, the translator has produced a translation.

## 2. Kinds of translation method

Before to translate, a translator should be determine whom or what purposes the translation will be used. Therefore, the translation is often based on the audience design or needs analysis. In translation practice, the translator choose one method that suits to whom and for what purposes the translation.

Nababan (2008: 30) classify translation into three main kinds namely,

### a. Word to word translation

In this way, the translator translate the source language text into target language text by only looking at dictionary. Consequently, they often make wrong choice of words and their translation sound strange and unnatural for the readers. The format of word in sentence translation identical with the format of word in original sentence.

Example :

*I like that clever student*

*(saya menyukai itu pintar anak)*

*I will go to New York tomorrow*

*(saya akan pergi ke New York besok)*

### b. Free Translation

Free translation is often not tied on searching equivalent of word sentence, but the searching of equivalent tends to occur at the level paragraph disource. Translators should be able to get the message in the source language at the

level of the paragraph or disource as a whole and then transfer it and express it in the target language. It is difficult to do, especially by inexperienced translators. If there is any free translation, the translation like that generally limited at the level of phrases, clauses, or sentences. Idiomatic expressions and proverbs are often translated freely.

Example : *to play truant (membolos)*  
*to kick something around (membahas)*  
*and killing two birds with one stone*  
*(menyelam sambil minum air)*

#### c. Literal translation

Literal translation is located between the word to word translation and free translation. Literal translation may be at first conducted like word to word translation, but then the translators adapt the format of word in the target sentence. This type of translation usually applied if the structure of source language sentence is different from the structure of the target language.

**Table. 2 Nababan (2008: 33)**

Example :

English sentence	Word to word translation	Literal translation	Free translation
His heart in the right place	Kepunyaan hati adalah dalam benar tempat	Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar	Dia baik hati

Newmark (1988: 45) classify the method of the translation into eight main kinds, look at the diagram

### **SL Emphasis**

### **TL Emphasis**

#### Word-for-Word translation

#### Adaptation

#### Literal translation

#### Free translation

#### Faithful translation

#### Idiomatic translation

#### Semantic translation

#### Communicative trans

**Figure 2. V-Diagram (Newmark 1988: 45)**

To specify, the researcher conclude translation has many meaning. One of the meaning is to reveal the message from source language to the target language with many methods.

### 3. The methods

#### a. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or [o construe a difficult text as a pre-t ranslation process.

#### b. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.



c. Faithful translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and ^semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

e. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable

practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

f. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called 'intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

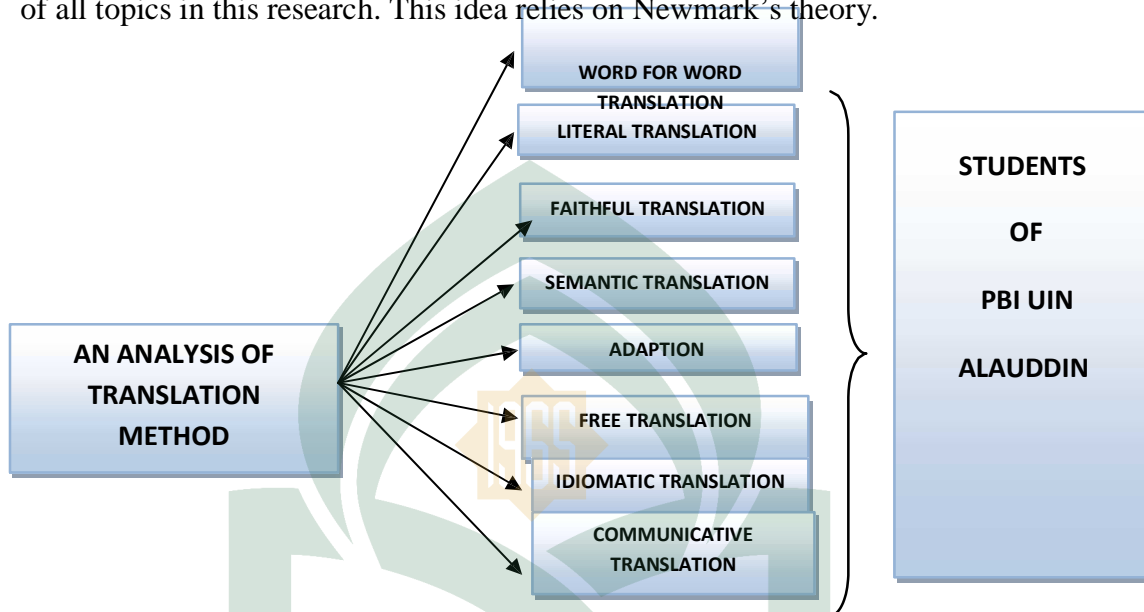
h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

From the explanation above, the importance thing is not only one method we can use in translate. It is depend for whom or the purposes, we have to know all the couple of method like V alphabets. That is the reason the diagram call “V-Diagram”.

### C. Theoretical Framework

To make it clear, the researcher make a framework about what the relation of all topics in this research. This idea relies on Newmark's theory.



**Figure 3. Theoretical Framework**

To specify, the researcher analyzed translation methods that used by the student of English Education Department UIN Alauddin. The methods that the researcher means are:

1. Word for word translation
2. Literal translation
3. Faithful translation
4. Semantic translation
5. Adaptation
6. Free translation
7. Idiomatic translation
8. Communicative translation

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter describes about research method, research subject, and research instrument, data collecting procedure and data analysis technique.

##### ***A. Research Method***

For made the researcher easier to identify the information, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. For supporting this, Creswell in Sugiyono (2014: 228) states that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure.

Consequently, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative because it was show the narration not the numerical and absolutely it was made the data information more objective and easier to understand.

##### ***B. Research Subject***

The subject of this research was students of the sixth semester at English Education Department of UIN Alauddin which consist of 2 classes and 86 peoples. The researcher chose 10 students of PBI 3-4. In terms of having 10 students are recommended by the lecturer, the researcher used random sampling.

### **C. *Research Instrument***

To collected the data, the researcher used some instruments. Creswell in Sugiyono (2014) states researcher uses instrument to measure achievement, individual ability, observe behavior, develop a phsycology profile of an individual, or interview a person. In this research, the researcher was used interview and test as the instrument.

#### **a. Interview**

The researcher interviewed the students in order to find the methods that the students used in translate. The interview was used to get deeper information from the students.

#### **b. Triangulation**

Checking the validity of data in qualitative research are necessary to avoid invalid data. It was intended to avoid their answers and dishonest information. Testing the validity of the data in this study using triangulation techniques. Triangulation technique is the technique of testing the validity of the data by using something that out of the existing data or as a comparison of existing data. Triangulation conducted and used to check the validity of data that consists of sources, methods, and time.

In this research, There are three kinds to testing the validity of the data namely triangulation sources, triangulation techniques, and triangulation of time

1. The triangulation sources is done by comparing and re-check the confidence level of an information.

2. The triangulation technique is done by comparing the results of translation text with data from interviews, so the researcher can get the valid data in this research.
3. The triangulation of time is done by checking the interviews and translation text in a different time to produce valid data in the research.

In order to get the valid data, the researcher was used English text and the students was translate some of English paragraph into Indonesia paragraph.

#### ***D. Data Collecting Procedure***

In collecting data, the researcher used some procedures as follows :

1. First, the researcher determined which class be a sample
2. Second, the researcher came into the classroom and socialized about the research.
3. Third, the researcher determined ten students to interview.
4. Fourth, the researcher interviewed the students one by one.
5. Fifth, the researcher gave the students text to translate.
6. Finally the researcher analyzed and made the result of students' answer manually.

#### ***E. Data Analysis Technique***

In analyzing collect the data, the researcher used qualitative data for analyzing technique. As using this technique, the researcher collected the data, arrange the data and present the data. The qualitative data analysis is kind of research without using any calculation or statistic procedure.



Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015: 338) states the method of data analysis called interactive model. The technique of analysis data uses in this research as follow:

1. Data Collection

Data collection is a cyclical and interactive process. Data collection in terms of data collection form of literature or existing data the collect. While the data was collected circulate among these four steps continually in order to apprehend all of the information the required in the next steps of data analysis. In this research, the researcher collected the data from the students through interview and test.

2. Data Reduction

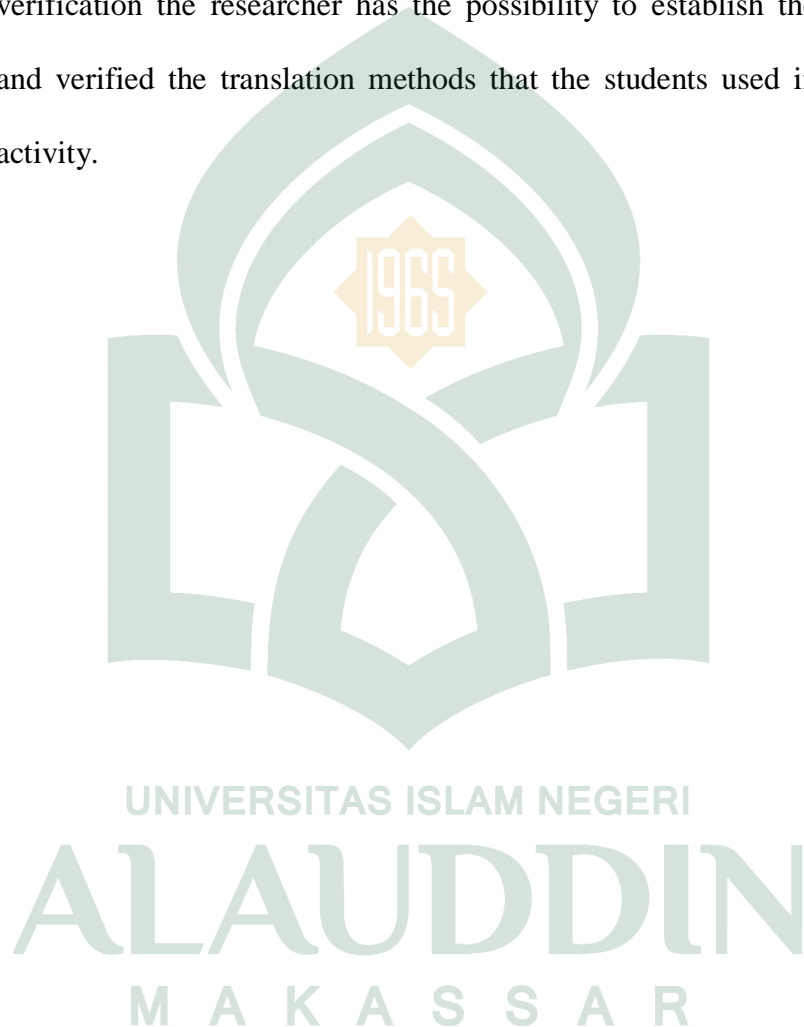
Data reduction is a process of sorting and selecting the relevant data or not relevant data to the research conducted. Hence, data reduction is a process of simplification and transformation data from the written form data through editing, segmenting, and summerizing data.

3. Data Display

The next techniques was be the data display. Data display organizes, compress and assamble information. The forms of qualitative data include types of matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. The function of these types of data display is to perform accessible, compact, and organize information of the data. The researcher was displayed the transcript result from the translation methods that the students used in translation activity.

#### 4. Data Verification

Data verification or conclusion presented the conclusion from the data which the research has collected. The researcher was interpreted the content of data display analysis. With the result that, through the data verification the researcher has the possibility to establish the conclusion and verified the translation methods that the students used in translation activity.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with the description of research finding and discussion. The finding shows what method that the students' used in translating. Then the discussion presents the ideas of the researcher in interpreting findings.

#### **A. Findings**

##### **1. Student's translation method in their translating process**

This research collected data from interview and test that was given to class 3-4 of English Education Department in UIN Alauddin Makassar. The interview and written test was held on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2017 in UIN Alauddin Makassar.

Hence, after giving the interview and test, the researcher started to analyze it. And the result of analyzing students' interview is sufficiently amazed. From ten students, there are six students only used free translation method in translating process, while 4 students used two until three methods in translating process such as free translation, word for word translation, harfiah translation, and communicative translation. Beside that, the researcher gave translating test in order to avoid dishonest answer and to prove the interview result and the test that was given is matched.

From the result, the researcher found that most of students used the methods because it made them easy to translate and they were easy to understand the method. Therefore they could developed the sentence without considered about the rules from culture of the source language . Below, the researcher

enclosed the detail of the interview and the test about the Student's translation method in their translating process and the reason they used the method. In this case, the researcher used S1 as first student, S2 as second student, S3 as third student and so on as follows:

“saya menggunakan metode free translation, kak. Karena di metode free itu kita bebas mentranslate dan mengembangkan .. eee dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target, selagi... eee cara mentranslate kita tidak melenceng dari nilai-nilai bahasa sasaran tersebut. “ (1<sup>st</sup> student)

The first student said that she used the method because she could translate and developed the sentence from source language to the target language and did not think too much about the value from culture of the target language. This was same with the second student who stated used free translation method. According to her, she did not need to use formal words.

**Table 3. 1<sup>st</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>This research result that</b> Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and positive to stock return....	<b>Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa</b> arus pemasaran, neraca atau ukuran dan harga pasar sangat signifikan dan memiliki keuntungan positif.....

Based from the table above the researcher concludes that 1<sup>st</sup> student used free translation. The sentence “this research result that” was translated “penelitian ini menemukan bahwa”. The 1<sup>st</sup> student translate the word “result” as “menemukan” to make the reader easy to understand.

“yang sering saya gunakan itu adalah metode free translation. karena menurut saya agar bahasanya tidak terlalu baku dan tidak mesti menggunakan bahasa akademik.” (2<sup>nd</sup> student)

**Table 4. 2<sup>nd</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>The independent variable consist</b> of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and <b>the dependent variable</b> is the stock return.	<b>Hal yang tidak terikat berisi</b> dari rasio dana (CR), lajur neraca, harga nilai buku dan <b>hal yang terikat</b> adalah....

Based from the table above the researcher found that 2<sup>nd</sup> student used free translation. The sentence “The independent variable consist and dependent variable” was translated “Hal yang tidak terikat berisi dan hal yang terikat”. The 2<sup>nd</sup> student translate the word “The independent and dependent” as “hal yang tidak terikat dan hal yang terikat” in order to make the readers are not confused in reading her text.

Meanwhile, the third student said that she used free translation method because she was free to translated the sentence.

“saya memakai metode free translation, karena namanya saja free artinya bebas. Kita bebas menentukan bagaimana cara kita mengartikan dalam satu bacaan atau kalimat.” (3<sup>rd</sup> student)

**Table 5. 3<sup>rd</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>The independent variable and dependent variable...</b>	<b>Variable tak terikat dan variable terikat...</b>

Based from the table above, the third student used free translation method and translate word “independent” as “tak terikat” and “dependent” as “terikat”. It will make the reader easy to understand the meaning.

In the other side, the fourth student used two methods in translating process. She used word by word and developed her writing to free translation. Her basic method in translating the sentence is word by word method, after that she developed her writing by free translation method.

“saya menggunakan dua metode yaitu word by word translation, lalu saya kembangkan berubah menjadi free translation. Saya merasa sebelum kita mentranslate kita harus punya dasar, dan saya rasa dasar saya mentranslate adalah word by word setelah itu saya kembangkan tulisan saya menjadi free translation method.” (4<sup>th</sup> student)

**Table 6. 4<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>However the results of this study indicate.....</b>	<b>Bagaimanapun juga hasil ini mengindikasikan...</b>
<b>Number of sample that examined after passed ....</b>	<b>Jumlah contoh yang ditentukan setelah lulus uji .....</b>

As we can see from the table that the fourth student used word by word method and free translation in translating process.

“berbicara tentang metode apa yang saya gunakan, saya biasanya menggunakan metode communicative translation method. Kenapa saya menggunakannya karena menurut saya metode ini mementingkan makna atau isi pesan yang ada di dalam wacana tersebut yang akan disampaikan kepada si pembaca.” (5<sup>th</sup> student)

The fifth student admitted that he used communicative translation method because he thought this method is focused in meaning of the text that would be sent to the reader.

**Table 7. 5<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>However the results of this tudy indicate that investors in the periode 2008-2011.....</b>	<b>Bagaimanapun, hasilnya mengindikasikan bahwa pemodal pada tahun 2008-2011..</b>

Based from the table above, the fifth student used communicative translation method. The fifth student translate word “investor” as “pemodal” to make a reader easy to understand.

“biasanya saya menggunakan metode free translation dan communicative translation. Tapi dalam melakukan prose situ saya juga biasanya menggunakan metode word by word karena ada juga terkadang kata yang harus diartikan kata perkata. Saya menggunakan metode free translation dan communicative translation karena kedua metode ini tidak terikat dengan tata bahasa tersebut, kemudian

kenapa saya menggunakan metode word by word translation karena terkadang ada juga bahasa yang harus diartikan satu persatu.” (6<sup>th</sup> student)

The sixth student said that she used free translation and communicative translation method as those method were not bounded by the structure of the language. Also, she used word by word method because sometimes there is sentence that needs to translate one by one.

**Table 8. 6<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
This research result that <b>partially likuidity....</b>	Penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa <b>sebagian kecairan..</b>

For 3 methods that the sixth student used in translation process, in this text she used word by word method. She translate word “partially likuidity” as “sebagian kecairan”.

“saya sering menggunakan communicative translation method dan word to word. Karena menurut saya metode communicative lebih mengarah ke komunikasinya atau isi pesan kepada si pembaca, sedangkan saya menggunakan metode word to word karena terkadang kita juga harus menerjemahkan kata perkata.” (7<sup>th</sup> student)

Meanwhile, the seventh student admitted that she used two methods in translating process. They are communicative translation method and word to word. She used this method because she thought the reader would be understand the meaning of the text more easily.



**Table 9. 7<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>The independent variable...</b>	<b>Hal yang tak terikat...</b>

From the table above, the seventh student translate word “the independent variable” as “hal yang tak terikat” to make a reader easy to understand.

This was different with the eight student that used Literal method and free translation because this method is easy for her to understand and also she could apply this method in any translation.

“saya biasanya menggunakan metode Literal dan free translation, karena kedua metode ini mudah untuk saya pahami dan metode tersebut dapat saya terapkan pada penerjemahan apa saja.” (8<sup>th</sup> student)

**Table 10. 8<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>The analysis technique used here is...</b>	<b>Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini adalah....</b>

From the table above, the eighth student used Literal method in translating process.

“biasanya saya menggunakan metode free translation karena metode ini mudah untuk saya pahami dan cerna cara penggunaanya serta kita bebas untuk menerjemahkan suatu bacaan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran.” (9<sup>th</sup> student)

Therefore, the ninth student used free translation method because this method is easy for her to understand and also she could translate the text freely. This was same with the ten student. He admitted used free translation in translating process because this method is easy for him to understand.

**Table 11. 9<sup>th</sup> student test**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>The results of this study indicate that investors in the periode...</b>	<b>Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa pemegang saham...</b>

Based from the table above, the ninth student used free translation method in her translating process.

“saya menggunakan metode free translation karena menurut saya metode ini mudah dipahami.” (10<sup>th</sup> student).

**Table. 12 10<sup>th</sup> student**

Source Language	Target Language
<b>This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability ....</b>	<b>Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa arus pemasaran, neraca .....</b>

From the table above, The tenth student used free translation method in translating process.

## **B. Discussions**

In this discussion the researcher analysis the kinds of translation method that used by the ten students of class PBI 3-4 on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2017 in UIN

Alauddin Makassar. Furthermore, the researcher will attach the data from the researcher findings one by one from the first student until the tenth student.

From the interview the first student admitted that she used Free translation method in translating process. She use this method because she could translate and develop the sentence from source language to the target language and did not think too much about the value from culture of the target language. The result of her interview can be proved by this sentence “**This research result that** Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and positive to stock return....” The sentence showed that the first student use Free translation method because she translated the sentence into “**Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa** arus pemasaran, neraca atau ukuran dan harga pasar sangat signifikan dan memiliki keuntungan positif.....” The researcher concluded that the first student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Beside that, the second student said that she used Free translation method in translating process. She use this method because she did not need use formal words. The result of her interview can be proved by this sentence “**The independent variable consist** of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and **the dependent variable** is the stock return....” The sentence showed that the second student use Free translation method because she translated the sentence into “**Hal yang tidak terikat berisi** dari rasio dana (CR), lajur neraca, harga nilai buku dan **hal yang terikat** adalah....” By this

sentence the researcher concluded that the second student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Hence, from the interview the third student said that she use Free translation method. She use this method because she was free to translate the message from source language to the target language. It can be proved by this sentence **“The independent variable and dependent variable...”** the sentence showed that the third student use Free translation method because she translated the sentence into **“Variable tak terikat dan variable terikat...”** The researcher concluded that the third student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Meanwhile, the fourth student admitted use two methods in translating process. They are Word by word translation method and Free translation method. According to her, she use Word by word translation method as a basic in translate after that she developed her writing by Free translation method. It can be proved by this sentence **“However the results of this study indicate.....”** the sentence showed that the fourth student use Word by word translation method because she translated the sentence into **“Bagaimanapun juga hasil ini mengindikasikan...”** Furthermore, the fourth student translated the sentence **“Number of sample that examined after passed ....”** Into **“Jumlah contoh yang ditentukan setelah lulus uji .....**” The researcher concluded that the fourth student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Hence, from the interview the fifth student said that he used Communicative translation method. He use this method because he thought this method is focused in

meaning of the text that would be sent to the reader. It can be proved by this sentence **“However the results of this study indicate that investors in the periode 2008-2011.....”** the sentence showed that the fifth student use Communicative translation method because he translated the sentence into **“Bagaimanapun, hasilnya mengindikasikan bahwa pemodal pada tahun 2008-2011..”** The researcher concluded that the fifth student exactly use the communicative translation method in translating process.

Next, the sixth student used three methods in translating process, they are Free translation method, Communicative translation method and Word by word translation method. She use Free translation method, Communicative translation method because those methods were not bounded by the structure of the source language. It can be proved by this sentence **“This research result that partially likuidity....”** In this text the sixth student use Word by word translation method because she translated the sentence into **“Penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa sebagian kecairan...”** the researcher concluded that the sixth student exactly use Word by word translation method.

Meanwhile, the seventh student admitted that she use two methods on translating process, they are Communicative translation method and Word by word translation method. She use this method because she thought by using this method the reader would be understand the meaning of the text more easily. It can be proved by this sentence **“The independent variable...”** In this text the student use Communicative translation method because she translated this sentence into

**“Hal yang tak terikat...”**. The researcher concluded that the seventh student exactly use Communicative translating process.

Hence, from the interview the eighth student said that she use Literal translation method and Free translation method because this method is easy for her to understand and also she could apply this method in any translation. It can be proved by this sentence **“The analysis technique used here is...”** the eighth student use Literal translation method because the student translated this sentence into **“Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini adalah....”** The researcher concluded that the eighth student exactly use Literal translation method in translating process.

Therefore, the ninth student admitted use Free translation method because this method is easy for her to understand and also the student could translate the text freely. It can be proved by this sentence **“The results of this study indicate that investors in the periode...”** the ninth student translate this sentence into **“Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemegang saham...”** the researcher concluded that the ninth student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Furthermore, from the interview the tenth student said that he use Free translation method because this method is easy for him to understand. It can be proved by this sentence **“This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability ....”** The tenth student translated this sentence into **“Penelitian**

**ini menemukan bahwa** arus pemasaran, neraca .....” the researcher concluded that the tenth student exactly use Free translation method in translating process.

Based on the analysis of student’s interview and the test, the researcher got the data that most of the students using some methods in translating process. They are Free translation method, Word by word translation method, Literal translation method, and Communicative translation method. The students admitted using a method in translating process really helped the students to translate from source language to the target language.

Beside that, from the interview the researcher got the student’s difficulty in translating process. The students admitted the difficulties in translating process is because they lack of vocabulary, confused in choosing a word, confused in using grammar, and lack of translation method. It is compatible with some related finding.

Suhud (2011 : 2) with the research entitled “The ability of the second year students’ in translating English paragraph through jigsaw learning strategy in madrasah aliyah (MA) babussalam DDI Kassi Jeneponto” he concludes that translation is very difficult work to do because the students have to know both the source language and the target language and have to pass a good grammar or structure and we must know the content intention of the author.

Moreover, Ramdana (2010) with the research entitled “ The ability of the sixth semester students of English Department at Alauddin Makassar in Translating English Proverb” he concludes that the students were lack of

vocabulary. Furthermore the students almost never got prior knowledge and experience in facting the English proverb.





## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion concerning the result of the research. Based on the research finding and discussion from chapter IV, the researcher gets conclusion as follow:

#### **A. *Conclusions***

Relating to the research findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the conclusions are presented in the following statements:

1. The students use some methods in translating process. There are five students only use free translation in translating process. Then, one student who mix two method. That is free translation and word by word translation method. Next, one student use three method in translating process word by word translation method, free translation method and communicative translation method. Therefore, one student use only one method in translating process, that is communicative translation method. Then, there is one students use word by word translation method and communicative method. Last, one student use free translation method and harfiah translation method in translating process.
2. The students who used word by word because sometimes there is sentence that needs to translate one by one. The students who used harfiah translation and communicative translation method admitted this method is easy for her to understand and also she could apply this

method in any translation and they thought this method is focused in meaning of the text that would be sent to the reader. In the other side, The students who used free translation method because they could translate and developed the sentence from source language to the target language and did not think too much about the value from culture of the target language and also they did not need to use formal words.

### **B. *Suggestions***

The result obtained from this research brings a series of following suggestions including:

1. The students should be learn about all the translation method and strategies. By learn about the translation method they will find that translating process is not only always use same method at all text. Sometimes, we have to use a different method according to the text that we want to translate.
2. The lecturer should be give motivate for the students to learn about translation method and the lecturer would not be stuck only in some particular teaching strategy.
3. The result of this study can be used as references for other researcher to conduct a further research.

Finally, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortages in her thesis, so the researcher really expects the criticism and suggestions for the improvements. Thus, the researcher also hopes this thesis can be a

meaningful contribution for the lecturer, the students and further researcher.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmad, Djuwariah. 2013. *Translation I*. Makassar. Alauddin University Press.
- Hoed, Hoedoro. 2006. *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan*. Cet I : Jakarta. PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Jamil, Elrosyid Burhan. 2013. “ A Translation Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Endless Night Novel and Its Translation” *Thesis*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Mugalih, Ahmad. 2010. “Translation Procedures Analysis of Indonesian-English Translation in Goenawan Mohamad’s Poems.” *Thesis*. Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Nababan, Rudolf. 2008. *Teori Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris*. Cet III : Yogyakarta. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. Cet I : United States. Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- Ramdana. 2010. “ The ability of the sixth semester students of English Department at Alauddin Makassar in Translating English Proverb.” *Thesis*. Samata-Gowa: UIN Alauddin Makassar.
- Salas, Gerding. 2000. *Teaching Translation Problems and Solution*, Vol. 4 : Amerika.
- Shadrah, Imani Nur. 2010. “A Translation Analysis of colloquial expressions in the children’s story book entitled the secret life of MS wiz by Terence Blacker.” *Thesis*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University.
- Sugiyono. 2014. *Cara Mudah Menyusun Skripsi, Thesis, Dan Disertasi (Std)*. Cet II : Bandung. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono, 2015. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*. Yogyakarta : Alfabeta.
- Suhud, Ari Ahmad. 2011. “The Ability Of The Second Year Students’ In Translating English Paragraph Through Jigsaw Learning Strategy In Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Babussalam DDI Kassi Jeneponto.” *Thesis*. Samata-Gowa: UIN Alauddin Makassar.
- Suryawinata, Zuchridin & Hariyanto. 2003. *Bahasan Teori Dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*. Cet I : Yogyakarta. Kanisius.
- Suliman, Muhammad. 2013. “The Correlation Between Mastery of Reading and The students’ Translation Ability at The Tenth Grade Students’ of SMAN

1 Pulung Ponorogo” *Thesis*. Surabaya. Wijaya Putra

University. Widyamartaya. 1989. *Seni Menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta.

Kanisius

Afriani. 2011. “Improving Motivation In Learning English through Numbered Heads Together Study at The Second Year Students’ Of MTsNSimulluMajene Sulawesi Barat”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

Ariani, Sri. 2009. “Using Cooperative Learningbased on to Improve The Reading Comprehension of The Second Year Student BontolempanganKabupatenGowa”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

Astia, Dewi. 2015. “Improving The Students Vocabulary Mastery through The Hot Seat Games at Junior High School WahdahIslamiyah in Antang Makassar”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

Burn, Paul C and Betty L. Broman. 1975. *The Language Arts in Childhood Eduction. A Rational for Pedagogy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Finocchiaro, M. and M, Bonomo. 1973. *The Foreign Language Learner: A Guide For Teacher*. New York: Regent Publishing Company, Inc.

Hamzah, Nur. 2011. “Increasing The Second Year Students’ Vocabulary Mastery By Learning Word Classification At MtsnMadaniPao-PaoGowa”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

Hidayat, Syarif. 2013. “Improving Students’ Interpersonal Conversation Competence By Utilizing Cooperative Learning Through Inside Outside Circle (IOC) Methodd At The Second Semester Students Of Piba Program Of Alauddin Makassar”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

Jusran, Muh. 2013. “The Effectiveness Of Active Learning Techniques in Developing The Students’ Vocabulary Mastery at The Second Semester Grade of Junior High School 1 Pattalassang”. *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.

- Kagan, Spencer. 1994. *Cooperative Learning*. San Clemente, CA: Kagan Publishing. <http://www.kaganonline.com>. (accessed on 2 august 2013).
- Larsen, Diane and Freeman. 2000. *Techniques and Principle in Language Teaching*. United States of America: Oxford university press.
- Larsen, Diane. 1968. *Techniques and principle in language teaching*. United States of America: Oxford University Press.
- Muhsin. 2008. "Improve The Students' English Pronunciation Through Numbered Heads Together at SMA 16 Makassar". *Thesis*. Samata- Gowa: Islamic State University of Alauddin Makassar.
- Richards, Jack C and Renandya Willy A. 2002. *Methodology in Language Teaching*. New York : Cambridge University Press.
- Sukestiyano. 2013. *Statistika Dasar*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Tumainah, 2009. "Improving Students' Vocabulary Mastery Using Beyond Centers and Circle Time Method". *Thesis*. Surakarta: SebelasMaret University.
- Wallace, L; Mary. 1982. *Vocabulary Building and Word Study*. New York: Mc. Graw-Hill Book Company.

**APPENDIX A**  
**THE ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM**



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI







## APPENDIX B

### THE INSTRUMENT OF INTERVIEW

#### **1<sup>ST</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan ialah satu proses menerjemahkan.... baik itu kata, kalimat, frasa, dan seterusnya dari bahasa sumber ke sasaran.
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sumber ialah kalimat atau wacana yang ingin di terjemahkan ke bahasa sasaran atau ingin di artikan ke bahasa target
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sasaran ialah Target bahasa yang ingin kita ketahui artinya
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Lack of Vocabulary, dan kurang mengetahui metode penerjemahan jadi itu sedikit menyusahkan
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Free translation. Semantic, harfiah, word to word, pragmatic
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 1 metode
7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Free translation
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena kita bebas menerjemahkan dan mengembangkan bahasa kita dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target,
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Sering
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Ya saya merasa metode yang saya gunakan sangat efektif, agar kita tidak tertekan atau terkungkung dalam berbahasa.
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Saya rasa metode yang lain juga efektif, tergantung orangnya dan bagaimana cara kita memahaminya
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Idiomatic

13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita harus betul paham budaya dari bahasa sumber kemudian baru diterjemahkan. Jadi yang susah adalah memahami budaya dari setiap negara
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Yang paling mudah adalah Word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena namanya saja word to word artinya kata ke kata. Kita tidak usah mementingkan budaya, culture, semantic ataupun pragmatic nya.
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Berdasarkan pengalaman dari semester kemarin menurut saya itu susah karena vocabulary saya masih minim, sedangkan vocabulary yang dosen berikan itu tinggi. Jadi menurut saya itu susah.
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

## 2<sup>nd</sup> student

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah menerjemahkan suatu teks atau bacaan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sumber adalah bahasa yang ingin diterjemahkan ke bahasa sasaran
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sasaran adalah produk atau hasil dari bahasa sumber
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Yang paling membuat saya sulit adalah word order, bagaimana menyusun kata
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Free translation, harfiah, word to word, metode adaptation, semantic
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 1 metode
7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Free translation
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena menurut saya supaya bahasanya tidak terlalu baku

9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - saya sangat sering menggunakannya
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Free translation sangat efektif
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Untuk metode yang lain saya tidak tahu, tergantung yang memakainya
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Metode idiomatic
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena untuk menguasai metode tersebut kita harus punya basic, karena jika kita tidak punya basic kita tidak akan tahu apa yang dimaksud dalam teks tersebut
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita hanya menerjemahkan dari kata ke kata tanpa melihat dari aspek budayanya
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Menurut saya terjemahannya itu sulit, karena terjemahannya mungkin itu diambil dari internet atau file S2 nya
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

### **3<sup>rd</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Menurut saya penerjemahan adalah proses untuk mengartikan baik berupa kata maupun kalimat
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sumber ialah bahasa yang tidak kita ketahui dan ingin kita terjemahkan ke bahasa sasaran
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sasaran ialah bahasa yang akan diterjemahkan dari bahasa sumber
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Kendala saya dalam menerjemahkan itu mengenai kurangnya vocabulary dan cara menyusun kata
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Free translation, harfiah, semantic dan word to word
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?

- 1 metode
- 7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
- Free translation
- 8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
- Saya menggunakan metode tersebut Karena namanya saja free artinya bebas, kita bebas menentukan bagaimana cara kita mengartikan
- 9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
- Otomatis sering karena saya anak pendidikan bahasa inggris
- 10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
- Menurut saya free translation sangat efektif karena kita sebagai pemula dalam bahasa inggris mencari yang kata mudah-mudah saja
- 11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
- Menurut saya tidak seefektif free translation karena sebagai orang awam yang baru mengenal bahasa inggris saya mungkin akan beranggapan ini tidak efektif
- 12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
- Idiomatic dan semantic
- 13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
- Karena kita harus mengetahui makna dari budaya mereka yang... ya itulah.
- 14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
- Metode word to word
- 15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
- Karena kita hanya mengartikan kata per kata
- 16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
- Sangat susah, karena banyak vocabulary baru yang saya temui
- 17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
- 18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

#### 4<sup>th</sup> student

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah proses mengerti suatu arti bacaan atau teks
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa yang kita ketahui, atau bahasa kita sendiri. Bahasa yang ingin kita alihbahasakan dalam bahasa target
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?

- Bahasa sasaran adalah bahasa yang merupakan sasaran bahasa yang ingin diterjemahkan
- 4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Dalam satu kata terlalu banyak arti sehingga menimbulkan kebingungan pilihan kata yang akan kita gunakan
- 5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Semantic, word by word, harfiah, free translation
- 6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 2 metode
- 7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Saya menggunakan 2 metode yaitu Word by word lalu saya kembangkan berubah menjadi metode free translation
- 8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena saya merasa sebelum kita mentranslate kita harus punya dasar, dan saya rasa dasar saya mentranslate adalah word by word setelah itu saya kembangkan.
- 9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Sering , Setiap saya ingin mentranslate saya pasti menggunakan metode tersebut.
- 10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Sangat efektif
- 11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Tergantung orang yang menerjemahkan metode apa yang sesuai buat mereka
- 12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Metode semantic
- 13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena metode ini menurut saya Digunakan oleh orang yang ilmunya sudah tinggi karena arti pengalih bahasa menggunakan metode ini tidak sesuai dengan real kalimatnya
- 14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Free translation
- 15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita bebas untuk menerjemahkan meskipun itu basic nya kita harus kembali ke word to word.
- 16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Mudah, karena beliau menyerahkan sepenuhnya metode apapun yang ingin digunakan dalam menerjemahkan

17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

**5<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah mengalihbahasakan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa pertama yang hadir sebelum kita menerjemahkan suatu bacaan
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sasaran adalah produk atau hasil penerjemahan dari bahasa sumber
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Kebingungan dalam memilih kosa kata yang tepat
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Word by word, free transaltion, communicative method, semantic method
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 1 metode
7. Metode penerjamahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Communicative methode
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena dengan menggunakan communicative method saya merasa harus memilih kosakata yang baik dan akademik agar bias menjadi contoh yang baik.
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Sering,
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Ya, communicative method efektif bagi saya
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Semua metode saya rasa efektif tergantung yang menggunakannya
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Idiomatic methode
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Kita tidak bias serta merta langsung menerjemahkan bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran karena kita harus mengetahui terlebih dahulu budaya dari bahasa sumber tersebut
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Word by word

15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena metode ini hanya memusatkan pengertian dari kata perkata saja dalam waktu penerjemahannya.
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Materi yang diberikan dosen itu mudah karena kita diberikan kebebasan dan kemudahan untuk mengaplikasikan apa yang telah kita pahami dari teori selama ini.
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

#### **6<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah proses pengalihbahasaan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa asli yang digunakan dalam teks yang ingin diterjemahkan
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Hasil terjemahan dari bahasa sumber
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Lack of vocabulary
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Word to word, harfiah, literal, adaptation, semantic, idiomatic, free translation, communicative translation
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 3 metode
7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Word to word , free translation, communicative translation
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Menurut saya karena metode free translation dan communicative translation mudah karena tidak terikat dengan tata bahasa atau aturan. Dan kenapa saya menggunakan metode word to word karena terkadang ada juga bahasa yang harus diartikan satu per satu.
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Saya jarang menggunakan nya, saya hanya menggunakannya jika ada tugas penerjemahan

10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Metode yang saya gunakan efektif
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Metode yang lain efektif juga, tetapi saya lebih nyaman menggunakan ketiga metode yang saya sebutkan tadi.
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Idiomatic
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena ada makna lain yang terkandung didalamnya dan itu membuat saya susah untuk menerjemahkannya
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Free translation, communicative metode, word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita tidak terpaku pada konteks atau bahasanya, dan untuk word to word kita dapat menggunakan bantuan kamus
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Materi itu tidak sulit, dan tidak juga mudah. Karena materi nya English for specific purpose
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

### **7<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah proses pengalihbahasaan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa yang ingin diterjemahkan
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa yang telah diterjemahkan
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Lack of vocabulary disebabkan tujuan penerjemahan itu sendiri. Apakah diarahkan pada sastra, ekonomi dsb
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Harfiah, word to word, semantic, idiomatic, free translation, communicative
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 2 metode



7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Communicative dan word to word
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena metode communicative itu lebih mengarah kepada komunikasinya sedangkan kenapa word to word karena terkadang kita juga harus menerjemahkan kata perkata
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Ya sering setiap saat saya menerjemahkan
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Efektif
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Metode yang lain tidak sesuai dengan passion saya
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Idiomatic dan semantic
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena terkadang maknanya berbeda dengan makna sebenarnya
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Communicative dan word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita dapat menerjemahkan dengan bahasa yang komunikatif dan word to word itu mudah karena kita menerjemahkan urutan dari kata per kata
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Materi yang diberikan dosen itu tidak sulit dan tidak juga mudah . karena terkadang ada materi English for specific purpose not for academic purpose. So, we have to try open the dictionary to help us.
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

### **8<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah proses mengalihbahasakan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran
2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa sumber adalah bahasa asli
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?

- **Bahasa sasaran adalah bahasa yang ingin diterjemahkan**

4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Kurangnya pengetahuan tentang grammar
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Adaptation, semantic, word to word , faithful, idiomatic, harfiah, dan free translation
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 2 metode
7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Harfiah, dan free translation
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena metode ini mudah untuk saya pahami
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Saya sering menggunakannya untuk kebutuhan tugas
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Ya efektif,
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Efektif juga tapi saya lebih suka metode harfiah
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Idiomatic dan semantic
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena metode tersebut berkenaan dengan makna jadi sulit untuk dipahami
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena hanya terbatas pada kata per kata
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Cukup menantang karena terkadang ada kata yang susah untuk dipahami.
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?
- 19.

### **9<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?
  - Penerjemahan adalah proses pengalih bahasa dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target

2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa yang ingin diterjemahkan
3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Hasil dari bahasa sumber
4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Lack of vocabulary
5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Free translation, idiomatic, word to word, harfiah, semantic
6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 5 metode
7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Free translation
8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena metode ini mudah dipahami dan kita bebas untuk menerjemahkan
9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Sering
10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Cukup efektif
11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Efektif juga tergantung yang menggunakannya
12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Semantic dan idiomatic
13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena ini membutuhkan pemahaman yang tinggi
14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Word to word
15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena penerjemahan nya sesuai dengan teks yang kita baca atau kata perkata
16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Cukup susah karena kosakata yang tinggi yang membuat sulit untuk dipahami.
17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

### **10<sup>th</sup> student**

1. Apa pandangan anda tentang penerjemahan?

- Penerjemahan adalah proses untuk mengartikan baik berupa kata maupun kalimat
- 2. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sumber dalam penerjemahan?
  - Bahasa asli dari penutur sebelum diterjemahkan
- 3. Apa yang dimaksud bahasa sasaran dalam penerjemahan?
  - Hasil terjemahan atau Bahasa yang ingin dicapai
- 4. Apa kendala anda dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Kurangnya vocabulary dan grammar
- 5. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda ketahui ?
  - Free translation, communicative, word to word, , semantic, idiomatic
- 6. Ada berapa macam metode yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan?
  - 4 metode
- 7. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang anda gunakan dalam menerjemahkan ?
  - Free translation
- 8. Kenapa anda menggunakan metode tersebut ?
  - Karena metode ini mudah dipahami
- 9. Seberapa sering anda menggunakannya ?
  - Sering
- 10. Menurut anda efektifkah metode tersebut ?
  - Ya efektif
- 11. Apakah metode yang lain tidak seefektif metode yang anda gunakan?
  - Yang lain tidak efektif bagi saya karena saya menggunakannya sesuai kemampuan diri saya
- 12. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling susah untuk anda pahami?
  - Semantic
- 13. Apa yang membuat anda susah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena saya tidak terlalu paham sehingga saya sulit untuk mengaplikasikannya
- 14. Metode penerjemahan apa saja yang paling mudah untuk anda pahami?
  - Word to word
- 15. Apa yang membuat anda mudah untuk memahaminya?
  - Karena kita hanya mengartikan kata perkata sehingga sudah tidak usah pusing lagi.
- 16. Bagaimanakah materi terjemahan yang diberikan oleh dosen?
  - Mudah, karena bahasa yang digunakan bias saya pahami
- 17. Bisakah saya melihat cara anda menerjemahkan?
- 18. Bagaimana menurut anda tentang text terjemahan yang saya berikan?

## APPENDIX C

### THE INSTRUMENT OF THE TEST

#### ***ABSTRACT***

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return. and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange

1<sup>st</sup> student test

## THE INSTRUMENT

## ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini agar kita bisa mengetahui keuntungan selama dalam perusahaan pertanian yang telah terdaftar dalam pasar saham di Indonesia. Rasio keuangan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah rasio likuiditas (CR), rasio kemampuan membayar utang (DER), dan harga pasar relatif (PBV). Analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi berganda dan uji hipotesis menggunakan uji statistik t untuk koefisien regresi parsial dan uji statistik F untuk koefisien regresi simultan dengan tingkat signifikansi 5%.

Populasi penelitian ini adalah 18 perusahaan pertanian yang telah terdaftar dalam pasar saham Indonesia dari tahun 2008-2011 dan setelah melalui fase sampling purposive jumlah sampel yang akan diteliti adalah 13 perusahaan. Data yang digunakan adalah laporan keuangan periode 2007-2010 yang terdiri dari rasio keuangan (CR, DER, PBV) dan harga saham. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi berganda dan uji hipotesis menggunakan uji statistik t untuk koefisien regresi parsial dan uji statistik F untuk koefisien regresi simultan dengan tingkat signifikansi 5%.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> student test

### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research is 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan dari penelitian/analisis ini adalah untuk menentukan pengaruh dari rasio keuangan dan terhadap keuntungan saham dalam perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam pasar saham Indonesia. rasio keuangan digunakan dalam analisis pasar saham, pasar uang dan analisis nilai pasar. Hal yang tidak kurang penting di rasio dana (CR), leverage rasio, harga nilai buku dan hal yang tidak kurang penting untuk nilai saham.

populasi dari penelitian ini dilakukan di 18 perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam pasar saham Indonesia periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah sampel yang dipilih setelah melalui uji di 13 perusahaan pada sampel data di bentuk di tiori. Keuangan periode 2007-2010, berisi rasio dana, leverage rasio dan harga nilai buku rasio keuangan. Analisis yang digunakan ini adalah teknik regresi berganda dan uji t-statistik menggunakan t-statistik/pengujian koefisien regresi berganda dan uji F-statistik untuk menentukan pengaruh masing-masing variabel dengan level signifikansi 5%.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan rasio, leverage rasio dan analisis pasar dan yang signifikan dan berpengaruh terhadap keuntungan saham. Sebagai pendukung signifikan aspek aspek di keuangan saham perusahaan pertanian dalam pasar saham. Bagaimana pun juga hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan pasar pasar saham di periode 2008-2011 menggunakan posisi yang tetap di nilai mendasar dan perusahaan yang berbasis fundamental pada saham dan perusahaan pertanian di pasar saham Indonesia.

→ Menurut saya

Lumayan Suka karena lebih vocabulary yang banyak.  
English for Specific Purpose.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> student test

#### THE INSTRUMENT

#### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange

Ujuran dari pelajaran sangat berpengaruh untuk membantu  
kemungkinan ratio keuangan saham pada perusahaan pertanian  
yang tercatat di bursa Indonesia. variabel independen terdiri  
dari ratio likuiditas, utang terhadap ekuitas ratio, harga  
buku yang lebih variabel terkait adalah kembalinya stok.

Populasi pada penelitian 18 agriculture companies menyatakan  
beberapa perusahaan yang terdaftar di Indonesia pada periode 2008-2011 dan  
number dari sample menyatakan menguji statistik t-test di  
purposive sampling phase adalah 13 Perusahaan di formal data  
dalam keuangan pernyataan di luar periode 2007-2010, terdiri  
dari ratio, debt ekuitas ratio, dan harga yg lebih sama  
dengan stok. menganalisis kembali penggunaan data  
Perusahaan mendapat kemudahan dan hipotesis penggunaan  
statistik uji, menggunakan Partial kemudahan korelasi  
dan statistik uji menggunakan mana dari pengaruh  
terhadap level of significance 5%.

#### UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

Penelitian ini berhasil secara parsial likuiditas, (CR)  
dapat dipecahkan dan pasar, signifikan dan positif stok.  
Sedangkan proved terbukti secara signifikan pengaruh stok budaya  
Perusahaan di pertanian stok. bagaimana pun hasil dari belajar  
menunjukkan bahwa investor pada periode 2008 - 2011 menggunakan  
faktor sisa perusahaan? fundamental seperti dasar yg  
memprediksi stok budaya perusahaan di pertanian stok.

Menurut saya sangat berpengaruh dan sangat penting  
karena mungkin limited use dan bisa membantu pada  
seperti status.



#### 4<sup>th</sup> student test

##### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan mempelajari basis ini yaitu, untuk menentukan pengaruh perbandingan keuangan dari stock return dari perusahaan pertanian terdaftar pada Indonesia stock exchange, perbandingan keuangan digunakan dalam perbandingan likuiditas, perbandingan pembagian dan perbandingan nilai pasar, faktor kemandirian terdiri dari current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV), dan faktor ketergantungan dari stock return.

Populasi dari penelitian di 18 perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar di Indonesia stock exchange periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah contoh yang diuji setelah lulus uji dari 13 perusahaan pada contoh data pada periode 2007-2010, terdiri dari CR, DER, PBV dan stock return. Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini adalah regresi berganda dan tes hipotesis menggunakan T-statistic untuk menguji sebagian koefisien dan Statistic F untuk menguji rata-rata efek penuh dengan menggunakan signifikansi 5%. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Partially Likuidity (CR), p.mecahan, dan p.mecahan signifikan dan

sekaligus terbukti secara signifikan mempengaruhi budaya perusahaan di pasar saham. Bagaimanapun juga hasil ini mengidentifikasi para investor saham pada 2008-2011 menggunakan posisi yang tetap dalam hal mendasar dalam perusahaan yang berbasis perusahaan pada saham dalam perusahaan pertanian pada nilai pasar.

Menurut saya, teks ini susah untuk di translate karena bahasa Arab kali ini yang digunakan jarang digunakan, ini merupakan teks yang spesifik.

## 5<sup>th</sup> student test

### THE INSTRUMENT

#### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research is 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive in stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan pengaruh ~~finansial~~ dan saham dalam finansial pada ~~perusahaan~~ pertanian yang tercatat dalam bursa saham Indonesia. Variable yang digunakan ~~per~~ ialah Current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) dan variable terikat ialah saham.

Penelitian ini mengambil sebanyak 18 ~~perusahaan~~ <sup>populasi</sup> perusahaan pertanian yang tercatat dalam bursa saham Indonesia, periode 2008-2011 dan sampel yang diambil yakni 13 perusahaan dalam periode 2007-2010, terdiri dari Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), dan Price to Book Value (PBV) dalam saham. Teknik yang digunakan dalam menganalisa adalah multiple-regression dan hipotesis menggunakan statistik-t untuk menguji beberapa koefisien regresi dan statistik-F untuk ~~menguji~~ <sup>mengetahui</sup> ~~mean~~ <sup>dan arah</sup> dengan level 5%.

~~Penelitian~~ hasil penelitian yang sebagian CR, DER, dan PBV secara ~~positif~~ <sup>positif</sup> dan ~~positif~~ <sup>positif</sup> untuk saham dan sekaligus ~~menunjukkan~~ <sup>terbukti</sup> signifikan ~~berpengaruh~~ <sup>berpengaruh</sup> mempengaruhi saham pertanian dalam bursa saham. Bagaimapun, hasilnya adalah indikasi bahwa ~~periode~~ <sup>periode</sup> pada periode 2008-2011 ~~tidak~~ <sup>tidak</sup> menggunakan faktor fundamental perusahaan sebagai dasar memprediksi saham pertanian di bursa saham.



## 6<sup>th</sup> student test

### THE INSTRUMENT

#### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the Liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan pengaruh dari perbandingan keuangan dari keuntungan saham pada daftar perusahaan-perusahaan pertanian pada di bursa saham Indonesia. Perbandingan keuangan yang digunakan pada perbandingan likuiditas, perbandingan pemecahan masalah serta perbandingan nilai pasar. Variabel bebas terdiri dari perbandingan arus (CR), perbandingan keuangan hutang (DER), harga pada nilai buku (PBV) dan variabel terikat adalah keuntungan saham.

Populasi dari penelitian ini pada 18 perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar di bursa saham Indonesia periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah sampel yang diuji setelah melewati atau melalui tahap pengalokasian berpusive adalah 13 perusahaan pada data sampel di bentuk dari pernyataan keuangan pada periode 2007-2010, terdiri dari perbandingan arus (CR), perbandingan keuangan hutang (DER), dan harga pada nilai buku (PBV) pada keuntungan saham. Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini adalah kemunduran perubahan dan ter hipotesis menggunakan statistik t statistik menguji koefisien bagian kemunduran dan statistik t untuk menguji nilai rata-rata dari pengaruh mutual dengan level signifikan sebesar 5%.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar (perbandingan arus), pemecahan masalah (perbandingan keuangan hutang) dan nilai pasar (harga dari nilai buku) dengan positif dan positif pada keuntungan saham. Dan sekiranya membuktikan dengan signifikan mempengaruhi keuntungan saham dari perusahaan-perusahaan pertanian pada bursa saham. Tetapi, hasil dari penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa perusahaan saham pada periode 2008-2011 menggunakan faktor signifikan dari perusahaan-perusahaan sebagai dasar untuk memperkirakan keuntungan saham dari perusahaan-perusahaan pertanian pada bursa saham.

## 7<sup>th</sup> student test

### THE INSTRUMENT

#### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research is 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

#### Tarjuman

Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh rasio likuiditas, solvabilitas, dan nilai pasar terhadap saham perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam Bursa Saham Indonesia. Rasio keuangan digunakan dalam rasio rasio / for lancar, rasio utang dan rasio nilai pasar. Hal yang harus diperhatikan dalam analisis ini adalah nilai pasar, nilai buku, dan nilai wajar dari aset perusahaan.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 18 perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam Bursa Saham Indonesia pada 2008-2011 dan setelah melalui proses pengujian dengan sampel yang memenuhi kriteria, terdapat 13 perusahaan yang terdaftar dalam Bursa Saham Indonesia pada 2007-2010. Data yang digunakan adalah laporan keuangan, laporan laba rugi, dan laporan arus kas. Analisis statistik yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah regresi berganda dan uji t-statistik untuk menguji koefisien regresi dan uji F-statistik untuk menguji nilai rata-rata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rasio likuiditas, solvabilitas, dan nilai pasar berpengaruh signifikan dan positif terhadap saham perusahaan pertanian.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan dan laporan laba rugi perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam Bursa Saham Indonesia. Sampel penelitian dipilih dengan menggunakan kriteria yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan regresi berganda dan uji t-statistik untuk menguji koefisien regresi dan uji F-statistik untuk menguji nilai rata-rata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rasio likuiditas, solvabilitas, dan nilai pasar berpengaruh signifikan dan positif terhadap saham perusahaan pertanian.

→ Kesimpulan: Saham perusahaan pertanian memiliki nilai yang signifikan dalam perekonomian.



## 8<sup>th</sup> student test

Tujuan mempelajari kasus ini yaitu untuk menentukan pengaruh Perbandingan <sup>keuangan</sup> dan Stock return pada Perusahaan Pertanian Berdasarkan Indonesia stock exchange. Perbandingan keuangan digunakan dalam Perbandingan likuiditas, perbandingan pemerahan dan perbandingan nilai pasar. ~~Kemandirian~~ <sup>keuangan</sup> faktor kemandirian terdiri dari current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), nilai harga buku price to book value (PBV) dan faktor leverage dari stock return.

Populasi dari penelitian ini berdasarkan 10 Perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar di Indonesia stock exchange periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah sampel yang diuji setelah lulus uji dan 10 perusahaan pada sampel data dari baris statement financial Over Period (PBV) pada Stock return. Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini adalah multiple regression dan penggunaan hipotesis statistik untuk memeriksa sebagian regresi koefisien dan  $F$ -statistic untuk memeriksa masalah dari mutual effect dengan ~~test~~  $\alpha = 5\%$  level significance.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada partialy (likuidity) (perbandingan ratio), pemerahan (apex multi dist) dan pemerahan pasar (price to book value) signifikansi dan gambaran positif pada Stock return dan sekaligus terbukti pada efek signifikan stock return pada perusahaan pertanian stock exchange. Bagaimanapun hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan pada investor dari periode 2008-2011 menggunakan peringatan faktor fundamental company sebagai dasar dari prediksi pembayaran dari perusahaan pertanian pada stock exchange.

"mungkin Saya terjemahan ini cukup sulit karena banyak kata-kata yang Suhar Saya pahami"

... ..

# THE INSTRUMENT

## ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt to equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research in 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Liquidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk menentukan pengaruh perbandingan keuangan dan stock return pada perusahaan pertanian berdasarkan Indonesia Stock Exchange. Perbandingan keuangan digunakan dalam perbandingan keuangan, perbandingan pemilikan dan perbandingan nilai pasar. Faktor keuangan terdiri dari Current Ratio (CR), debt to equity ratio (DER), Price to book value (PBV) dan faktor ketergantungan dan stock return.

Populasi dari penelitian ini berjumlah 18 perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar di Indonesia Stock Exchange periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah sampel yang diuji setelah lulus uji dari 13 perusahaan pada sampel data dan bentuk statement financial over period (70) pada stock return. Teknik analisis yang digunakan disini yaitu multiple regression dan penggunaan hipotesis statistik untuk memverifikasi hubungan regresi koefisien dan f-statistic untuk memverifikasi mutual effect dengan 5% level significance.

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

ALAUDDIN

M A K A S S A R

Penelitian ini berfokus pada perbandingan rasio, perusahaan, nilai pasar relatif tinggi pada stock return dan sekaligus terbukti dengan efek yang signifikan perusahaan bahkan investor periode 2008-2011 menggunakan faktor-faktor perusahaan fundamental seperti dasar untuk memprediksi stock budaya perusahaan di stock exchange.

"Menurut saya, perusahaan ini cukup menjanjikan karena <sup>dasar</sup> ~~perusahaan~~ ini akan berkembang secara mendalam dan terdapat beberapa faktor yang tinggi."



## THE INSTRUMENT

### ABSTRACT

The aims of this study to determine the influence of financial ratios of stock return in agriculture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Financial ratios used in the liquidity ratio, solvability ratio and market value ratio. The independent variable consist of current ratio (CR), debt-to-equity ratio (DER), price to book value (PBV) and the dependent variable is the stock return.

Population of this research is 18 agriculture companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2008-2011 and the number of sample that examined after passed the purposive sampling phase is 13 company in the sample data in the form of financial statement over period 2007-2010, consist of Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Price to Book Value (PBV) to stock return. The analysis technique used here is multiple regression and hypothesis test using t-statistic to examine partial regression coefficient and F-statistic to examine the mean of mutual effect with level of significance 5%.

This research result that Partially Likuidity (current ratio), solvability (debt to equity ratio) and market value (price to book value) significantly and Positive to stock return, and simultaneously proved to significantly affect stock returns agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange. However the results of this study indicate that investors in the period 2008-2011 using the factors remain the company's fundamentals as a basis for predicting stock returns of agriculture companies on the Stock Exchange.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menentukan pengaruh perbandingan rasio stock return dalam perusahaan pertanian yang terdaftar dalam Indonesia Stock Exchange. Perbandingan keuangan digunakan dalam perbandingan likuiditas, perbandingan pasar. Adapun faktor-faktor independen adalah CR, DER, PBV dan yang lainnya.

Populasi dari penelitian 18 perusahaan pertanian yang ada dalam daftar Indonesia Stock Exchange periode 2008-2011 dan jumlah sampel yang diuji setelah lulus uji dari 13 pada perusahaan pada sampel data dari bentuk CR, DER, PBV ke stock return. Teknik analisis yang digunakan yaitu multiple regression dan penggunaan ~~hypothesis~~ hipotesis untuk memeriksa, sebagai uji regresi koefisien dan f-statistik untuk memeriksa effect.

Penelitian ini berhasil secara partial likuiditi (CR), solvabilitas dan pasar, signifikan dan positif stock sekaligus terbukti secara signifikan pengaruh stock budaya perusahaan di pertukaran stock. Bagaimanapun hasil dari belajar menunjukkan bahwa investor periode 2008-2011 menggunakan faktor sisa perusahaan-perusahaan fundamental seperti dasar untuk memprediksi stock budaya perusahaan di pertukaran stock.

## CURICULUM VITAE



The writer, **Herti Hidha Astria** was born on May 10, 1995 in Ujungpandang. She is the daughter of Basir and Herlinah. She has one sister, Hadila Alfatira.

The writer began her study in SDN 1 Pakalu 1 Maros, South Sulawesi and moved at SDI Bontoala 2 Gowa, South Sulawesi and graduated in 2007. She continued her study in SMPN 4 Sungguminasa. She graduated in 2010. Then she continued her study in SMAN 1 Sungguminasa graduated in 2013.

In 2013, she continued her study at State Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar. She was majoring in English Education Department in Tarbiyah and Teaching Science Faculty.

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
**ALAUDDIN**  
M A K A S S A R